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ABSTRACT

In an effort to identify some of the positive accomplishments resulting from President Reagan's American Indian Policy statement on January 24, 1983, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services initiated an interdepartmental information exchange composed of federal and Indian tribal accomplishments made in 1983-84. The statement on Indian policy is presented in its entirety and followed by an update of federal Indian policy initiatives. The remainder of the report highlights, for each of the federal departments, accomplishments made for American Indians in health and human services, agriculture, commerce, business, education, energy, housing and urban development, and labor. Specific tribal accomplishments are also summarized under each department. (ERB)

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MOVING TOWARD SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR INDIAN PEOPLE

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RC014913

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

June 1984

Dear Colleague:

In the spirit of identifying some of the positive accomplishments resulting from President Reagan's American Indian Policy Statement on January 24, 1983, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services have initiated an interdepartmental information exchange. As you know, the President pledged to strengthen tribal government, lessen federal control over tribal governmental affairs, and create a more favorable environment for the development of healthy reservation economies, with private sector involvement, both Indian and non-Indian.

Previous federal practices often fostered dependency among Indian tribes and tribal members. Today, federal departments of government are reversing paternalistic approaches of the past to help make self-determination a reality for Indian people. Federal agencies are offering specialized assistance to the tribes in economic development, agriculture, housing, health, education, energy, job training and other areas which are a part of reservation economies. Tribes are also receiving federal funds once reserved for state and local governments. Tribes, buttressed by this favorable federal policy, are accelerating their move toward social and economic self-sufficiency.

In support of tribal governments, the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs co-convened, with Americans for Indian Opportunity, a symposium in October, 1983, to inform high level federal officials about tribal roles and relationships. This session, held at the Smithsonian, followed several seminars on Indian tribal government for selected Indian tribes sponsored by AIO with support from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Administration for Native Americans, and two private foundations. Videotapes are available.

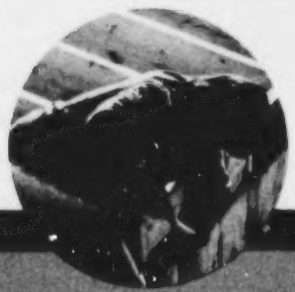
We are excited about developing an information exchange and pleased to present this first report. It describes some of the tribal and federal government accomplishments for Fiscal Year 1983 and highlights some of the activities of Fiscal Year 1984 and beyond. We urge you to share this report in the hope that it will encourage even greater progress--and communication--in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Smith
Assistant Secretary-
Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior

Dorcas R. Hardy
Assistant Secretary
for Human Development Services
Department of Health and Human
Services

MOVING TOWARD SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR INDIAN PEOPLE



Accomplishments 1983-84

An interdepartmental report prepared by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services

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William Clark
Secretary of the Interior

Margaret M. Heckler
Secretary of Health and Human Services

This report was prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary -Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services. June 1984

CONTENTS

page

The President's Indian Policy Statement of January 24, 1983..... 2

Federal Indian Policy Initiatives--An Update..... 9

Reports on Federal and Indian Tribal Accomplishments, 1983-84

Department of the Interior.....11
Department of Health and Human Services.....15
Department of Agriculture.....19
Department of Commerce.....21
Department of Defense.....23
Department of Education.....25
Department of Energy.....27
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....29
Department of Labor.....30
Department of Treasury.....30

January 24, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

INDIAN POLICY

This Administration believes that responsibilities and resources should be restored to the governments which are closest to the people served. This philosophy applies not only to state and local governments, but also to federally recognized American Indian tribes.

When European colonial powers began to explore and colonize this land, they entered into treaties with sovereign Indian nations. Our new nation continued to make treaties and to deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis. Throughout our history, despite periods of conflict and shifting national policies in Indian affairs, the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes has endured. The Constitution, treaties, laws, and court decisions have consistently recognized as a unique political relationship between Indian tribes and the United States which this Administration pledges to uphold.

In 1970, President Nixon announced a national policy of self-determination for Indian tribes. At the heart of the new policy was a commitment by the federal government to foster and encourage tribal self-government. That commitment was signed into law in 1975 as the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

The principle of self-government set forth in this Act was a good starting point. However, since 1975, there has been more rhetoric than action. Instead of fostering and encouraging self-government, federal policies have by and large inhibited the political and economic development of the tribes. Excessive regulation and self-perpetuating bureaucracy have stifled local decisionmaking, thwarted Indian control of Indian resources, and promoted dependency rather than self-sufficiency.

This Administration intends to reverse this trend by removing the obstacles to self-government and by creating a more favorable environment for the development of healthy reservation economies. Tribal governments, the federal government, and the private sector will all have a role. This Administration will take a flexible approach which recognizes the diversity among tribes and the right of each tribe to set its own priorities and goals. Change will not happen overnight. Development will be charted by the tribes, not the federal government.

This Administration honors the commitment this nation made in 1970 and 1975 to strengthen tribal governments and lessen federal control over tribal governmental affairs. This Administration is determined to turn these goals into reality. Our policy is to reaffirm dealing with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis and to pursue the policy of self-government for Indian tribes without threatening termination.

In support of our policy, we shall continue to fulfill the federal trust responsibility for the physical and financial resources we hold in trust for the tribes and their members. The fulfillment of this unique responsibility will be accomplished in accordance with the highest standards.

Tribal Self-Government

Tribal governments, like state and local governments, are more aware of the needs and desires of their citizens than is the federal government and should, therefore, have the primary responsibility for meeting those needs. The only effective way for Indian reservations to develop is through tribal governments which are responsive and accountable to their members.

Early in this nation's dealings with Indian tribes, federal employees began to perform Indian tribal government functions. Despite the Indian Self-Determination Act, major tribal government functions -- enforcing tribal laws, developing and managing tribal resources, providing health and social services, educating children -- are frequently still carried on by federal employees. The federal government must move away from this surrogate role which undermines the concept of self-government.

It is important to the concept of self-government that tribes reduce their dependence on federal funds by providing a greater percentage of the cost of their self-government. Some tribes are already moving in this direction. This Administration pledges to assist tribes in strengthening their governments by removing the federal impediments to tribal self-government and tribal resource development. Necessary federal funds will continue to be available. This Administration affirms the right of tribes to determine the best way to meet the needs of their members and to establish and run programs which best meet those needs.

For those small tribes which have the greatest need to develop core governmental capacities, this Administration has developed, through the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, the Small Tribes Initiative. This program will provide financial support necessary to allow these tribes to develop basic tribal administrative and management capabilities.

In keeping with the government-to-government relationship, Indian tribes are defined by law as eligible entities and receive direct funding, if they wish, in five block grant programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. These and other blocks to the states consolidated dozens of categorical federal domestic assistance programs to reduce fragmentation and overlap, eliminate excessive federal regulation, and provide for more local control. This Administration now proposes that Indian tribes be eligible for direct funding in the Title XX social services block, the block with the largest appropriation and the greatest flexibility in service delivery.

In addition, we are moving the White House liaison for federally-recognized tribes from the Office of Public Liaison to the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, which maintains liaison with state and local governments. In the past several administrations, tribes have been placed along with vital interest groups, such as veterans, businessmen and religious leaders. In moving the tribal government contact within the White House Intergovernmental Affairs staff, this Administration is underscoring its commitment to recognizing tribal governments on a government-to-government basis.

Further, we are recommending that the Congress expand the authorized membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (42 U.S.C. 4273) to include a representative of Indian tribal governments. In the interim before Congressional action, we are requesting that the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs join the Commission as an observer. We also supported and signed into law the Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act which provides tribal governments with essentially the same treatment under federal tax laws as applies to other governments with regard to revenue raising and saving mechanism.

In addition, this Administration calls upon Congress to replace House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress, the resolution which established the now discredited policy of terminating the federal-tribal relationship. Congress has implicitly rejected the termination policy by enacting the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. However, because the termination policy declared in House Concurrent Resolution 108 has not been expressly and formally repudiated by a concurrent resolution of Congress, it continues to create among the Indian people an apprehension that the United States may not in the future honor the unique relationship between the Indian people and the federal government. A lingering threat of termination has no place in this Administration's policy of self-government for Indian tribes, and I ask Congress to again express its support of self-government.

These actions are but the first steps in restoring control of tribal governments. Much more needs to be done. Without sound reservation economies, the concept of self-government has little meaning. In the past, despite good intentions, the federal government has been one of the major obstacles to economic progress. This Administration intends to remove the impediments to economic development and to encourage cooperative efforts among the tribes, the federal government and the private sector in developing reservation economies.

Development of Reservation Economies

The economies of American Indian reservations are extremely depressed, with unemployment rates among the highest in the country. Indian leaders have told this Administration that the development of reservation economies is their number one priority. Growing economies provide jobs, promote self-sufficiency, and provide revenue for essential services. Past attempts to stimulate growth have been fragmented and largely ineffective. As a result, involvement of private industry has been limited, with only infrequent success. Developing reservation economies offers a special challenge: devising investment procedures consistent with the trust status; removing legal barriers which restrict the type of contracts tribes can enter into and reducing the numerous and complex regulations which hinder economic growth.

Tribes have had limited opportunities to invest in their own economies because often there has been no established resource base for community investment and development. Many reservations lack a developed physical infrastructure including utilities, transportation and other public services. They also often lack the regulatory, adjudicatory and enforcement mechanisms necessary to interact with the private sector for reservation economic development. Development on the reservation offers potential for tribes and individual entrepreneurs in manufacturing, agribusiness and modern technology, as well as fishing, livestock, arts and crafts and other traditional livelihoods.

Natural resources such as timber, fishing and energy provide an avenue of development for many tribes. Tribal governments have the responsibility to determine the extent and the methods of developing the tribe's natural resources. The federal government's responsibility should not be used to hinder tribes from taking advantage of economic development opportunities.

With regard to energy resources, both the Indian tribes and the nation stand to gain from the prudent development and management of the vast coal, oil, gas, uranium and other resources found on Indian lands. As already demonstrated by a

number of tribes, these resources can become the foundation for economic development on many reservations while lessening our nation's dependence on imported oil. The federal role is to encourage the production of energy resources in ways consistent with Indian values and priorities. To that end, we have strongly supported the use of creative agreements such as joint ventures and other non-lease agreements for the development of Indian mineral resources.

It is the free market which will supply the bulk of the capital investments required to develop tribal energy and other resources. A fundamental prerequisite to economic development is capital formation. The establishment of a financal structure that is a part of the Indian reservation community is essential to the development of Indian capital formation.

Federal support will be made available to tribes to assist them in developing the necessary management capability and in attracting private capital. As a first step in that direction, we provided funds in the FY 1983 budget to provide seed money to tribes to attract private funding for economic development ventures on reservations. As more tribes develop their capital resource base and increase their managerial expertise, they will have an opportunity to realize the maximum return on their investments and will be able to share an increasing portion of the business risk.

It is the policy of this Administration to encourage private involvement, both Indian and non-Indian, in tribal economic development. In some cases, tribes and the private sector have already taken innovative approaches which have overcome the legislative and regulatory impediments to economic progress.

Since tribal governments have the primary responsibility for meeting the basic needs of Indian communities, they must be allowed the chance to succeed. This Administration, therefore, is establishing a Presidential Advisory Commission on Indian Reservation Economies. The Commission, composed of tribal and private sector leaders, is to identify obstacles to economic growth in the public and private sector at all levels; examine and recommend changes in federal law, regulations and procedures to remove such obstacles; identify actions state, local and tribal governments could take to rectify identified problems; and recommend ways for the private sector, both Indian and non-Indian, to participate in the development and growth of reservation economies. It is also to be charged with the responsibility for advising the President on recommended actions required to create a positive environment for the development and growth of reservation economies.

Numerous federal agencies can offer specialized assistance and expertise to the tribes not only in economic development, but also in housing, health, education, job training, and other areas which are an integral part of reservation economies. It is to the advantage of the tribes, and in the interest of the taxpayers, that the federal role be fully reviewed and coordinated. Therefore, this Administration directs the Cabinet Council on Human Resources to act as a mechanism to ensure that federal activities are non-duplicative, cost effective, and consistent with the goal of encouraging self-government with a minimum of federal interference.

Summary

This Administration intends to restore tribal governments to their rightful place among the governments of this nation and to enable tribal governments, along with state and local governments, to resume control over their own affairs.

This Administration has sought suggestions from Indian leaders in forming the policies which we have announced. We intend to continue this dialogue with the tribes as these policies are implemented.

The governmental and economic reforms proposed for the benefit of Indian tribes and their members cannot be achieved in a vacuum.

This nation's economic health -- and that of the tribes -- depends on adopting this Administration's full Economic Recovery Program. This program calls for eliminating excessive federal spending and taxes, removing burdensome regulations, and establishing a sound monetary policy. A full economic recovery will unleash the potential strength of the private sector and ensure a vigorous economic climate for development which will benefit not only Indian people, but all other Americans as well.

Ronald Reagan

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FEDERAL INDIAN POLICY INITIATIVES--AN UPDATE

- Established a Presidential Advisory Commission on Indian Reservation Economies to identify obstacles to economic growth and recommend changes at all levels, to recommend ways to encourage private sector involvement, and advise the President what actions are needed to create a positive environment for the development and growth of reservation economies.

  The Commission, made up of tribal and business leaders sworn in on October 19, 1983, held the first in a series of reservation hearings at the Choctaw Reservation in Mississippi in December. The Commission will submit a final report to the President and the Secretary of the Interior by November 30, 1984.

- Moved the White House liaison for federally-recognized tribes from the Office of Public Liaison to the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.

  The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO) co-convened a symposium at the Smithsonian in October, 1983, to educate high level federal government officials about tribal affairs and the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the federal government. This session followed a series of seminars on Indian tribal governments for selected tribes sponsored by AIO at the Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, Wisconsin. Videotapes of both events are available.

- Supported and signed into law the Tribal Government Tax Status Act which will provide tribal governments with the same revenue raising and saving mechanisms available to other governments.

- Proposed direct funding to Indian tribes under the Title XX social services block grant to the states.

  The Secretary of Health and Human Services proposed and transmitted a bill to the Congress in April, 1983.

- Sought and obtained funds for FY 1983 to implement the Small Tribes Initiative to provide financial support needed to allow small tribes to develop basic tribal administrative and management capabilities.

- Sought and obtained funds for FY 1983 to provide seed money for tribes for economic development ventures on reservations.

- Supported the use of creative agreements such as joint ventures and other non-lease agreements for the development of Indian mineral resources.

- Proposed requesting that Congress repudiate House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress which called for termination of the federal-tribal relationship. The Administration wants this lingering threat of termination replaced by a resolution expressing its support of a government-to-government relationship.

- Asked Congress to expand the authorized membership of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to include a representative of Indian tribal governments.

  In the interim, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior - Indian Affairs has joined the ACIR as an observer.

- Directed the Cabinet Council on Human Resources to act as a review and coordination mechanism to ensure that federal activities are non-duplicative, cost effective and consistent with the goal of encouraging tribal self-government with a minimum of federal interference.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

In Fiscal Year 1983, to support tribal governments and improve the economies of reservations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs:

o Increased contracts for tribal operation of reservation programs by 15 percent since 1980--from $204 million in that year to $240 in FY 1983. As tribal contracts increased, Bureau of Indian Affairs bureaucracy decreased--from 17,894 employees in 1980 to 14,800 in 1983.

o Initiated a program to help small tribes (less than 1,500 population) gain basic managerial capabilities. One hundred seventy-five tribes and Alaska villages communities received grants to enable them to improve administration and accounting skills.

o Provided almost $17 million, under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, to help tribes improve government in their communities, adminstration of reservation programs and fiscal accountability.

o Intensified and expanded consultation with tribal leaders on policy and program matters, including regional meetings with tribal leaders and regular meetings with national Indian organizations.

o Provided $5 million in "seed money" to 21 tribal ventures which attracted another 75 percent of their funding from non-federal sources. Enterprises approved included: a restaurant, a grocery store, a sand and gravel business, a manufacturing business, an electronics plant, operation of a marina, a tug and barge operation, real estate development, and agricultural programs.

o Created 7,800 jobs on Indian reservations through $114.5 million appropriated under the 1983 Emergency Jobs Act, and allocated: $30 million for rehabilitation of 36 reservation irrigation projects; $12.5 million for erosion control, weed and brush removal, range and agricultural conservation; $10 million for improving reservation jails; $30 million for reservation housing, including construction of 300 homes and rehabilitation of 1,600 homes; $4 million to reforest 19,000 acres and then 25,000 acres of reservation timber lands; $1 million for forest road maintenance; $2.5 million for stream clearance and fish hatchery development; and, $24.5 million for construction of a high school on the Hopi Reservation.

o Increased income to Indian tribes from mineral leases to an all-time high of $396.3 million in 1982. This was 58.2 percent higher than the previous year's revenues. Of this income, $368.2 million came from oil and gas leases.

o Added $75 million to the Bureau of Indian Affairs' allocation of $43 million for construction of roads on reservations under the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982. Much of this money was contracted with private, Indian-owned construction businesses. One hundred million dollars will be allocated under the Act in each of the next 3 years for reservation road construction.

o Determined, in an Interior Solicitor's opinion, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs would return several million dollars in annual administrative fees to the tribes from Indian timber sales.

o Provided college assistance grants to more than 15,000 Indian students in 1983, including about 400 in post graduate programs. Some of these students attend Sinte Gleska, one of 18 tribally-controlled Indian community colleges. This year, Sinte Gleska baecame the first Indian college in the country to receive accreditation on the 4-year baccalaureate level. A few months later, the Oglala Tribal Community College, located on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, also received accreditation.

o Funded a National Ironworkers Training Program for more than 600 Indians from 70 different tribes. The starting wage for apprentices in this job placement and training program is $8.50 an hour.

o Concluded an Agreement-in-Principle for water claims of the Ak-Chin Indian community in Arizona. In September 1983, the Tribal Council and the Secretary of the Interior signed the agreement ensuring a permanent water supply to the tribe by 1988. The agreement also provides additional economic benefits to the tribe and reduces overall costs borne by the federal government.

o Executed contracts with the Papago Tribe of Arizona, the State of Arizona, the City of Tucson and other local entities to implement the Papago water settlment reached in 1982.

o Entered an agreement with the North Slope Borough in Alaska which provides for the transfer of the Barrow gas fields and facilities to the Borough. The agreement ensures local control over resource development.

TRIBAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As examples, tribes initiated the following economic development projects to move toward self-sufficiency:

o The Tulalip Tribe of Washington began operating a new $7 million fish hatchery.

o The Reno/Sparks Colony, a small tribe in Nevada, opened a new mini-mall. Construction was completely financed by the tribe. The mall's eight shops will include an outlet for tribal arts and crafts.

o The Papago Tribe of Arizona has used a tribal skill center and job training funds to develop a tribal construction company. They have 21 houses under construction, an $800,000 contract to build the Papago Shopping Center and a $3.3 million school building contract. Their workforce has increased from three employees in April 1982 to a current force of 105, includng 20 employment assistance trainees and 15 CETA trainees.

o The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Tribes of Oklahoma announced plans for a $260 million development in Lawton, Oklahoma. The development will feature a horse-racing track, theme park, hotel-conference center, multi-family residences and a shopping and office center.

o The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Oregon, began the first full year of operation of the electrical generator in the Pelton Reregulating Dam on the Deschutes River. The $30 million project, approved by the Tribe in 1979, is financed by a $10 million tribal investment and the remainder in federal and state loans. The tribal revenue from the sale of power in 1983 was $4,451,000. After paying on the loans, the tribe realized $1,324,000 to use for tribal needs.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Block Grants

In Fiscal Year 1983, the Department:

o Provided in excess of $18 million in direct funding to more than 150 Indian tribes from at least one of the block grant programs. There were 129 Low Income Energy Assistance grants; 103 Community Services grants; four Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health grants; and two Preventive Health grants. In Fiscal Year 1982, 126 tribes participated in one or more block grants.

Intra-Departmental Council on Indian Affairs

o Launched a special Indian children's initiative to improve federal coordination in supporting tribal activities to reduce the unnecessary separation of children from their families, to reduce the foster care caseload, and to promote the adoption of legally free Indian children by Indian parents.

Office of Human Development Services

Adminstration for Native Americans

In Fiscal Year 1983, the Administration for Native Americans made grant awards of $28 million which:

o Supported 189 projects operated by tribes and other Native American communities to plan and implement their own long term comprehensive social and economic development strategies (SEDS). Grantees leveraged from $3 to $43 for each federal dollar invested, according to a recent analysis of SEDS projects.

o Provided 12,982 jobs for Indian people.

o Increased the number of Tribal Employment Rights Offices (TEROs) from 40 to 65. TEROs work to reduce discrimination and increase Indian employment on or near reservations.

o Generated $100 million through energy resource development. On the Navajo reservation, energy companies agreed to pay $92 million plus $800,000 in scholarships in return for pipeline right of way in the Four Corners region. Six tribes negotiated lease settlements at higher rates. Nine tribes evaluated the development of coal, oil, gas and uranium reserves. Six tribes developed tribal codes to provide for intelligent energy resource development.

o Contributed to the expansion of 111 Indian business efforts. ANA, in cooperation with Atlantic Richfield Company, assisted the Montana Indian Targeted Jobs Project in establishing businesses and creating jobs for Indians in fields related to energy resource development.

o Enabled 16 tribes to strengthen governmental functions through the enactment of tribal codes and management improvements. This included codes for the regulation of mining, air quality, commerce, child abuse and neglect, environment and tribal taxes.

o Facilitated efforts among 17 tribes to develop centralized planning, to coordinate programs and to promote cost-effective use of limited tribal resources through the cooperative management of all tribal grants from the Office of Human Development Services.

o Helped 12 tribes adopt a merit personnel management system.

o Assisted 15 Alaska Native Villages prepare for 1991 when their tax-free status under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act will expire. A total of $4.5 million has been committed to this village level social and economic development initiative.

o Launched an initiative, in cooperation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to help tribes explore the possibilities of increased private sector funding of housing on Indian reservations. The initiative also will allow tribes to develop innovative solutions to housing problems unique to their reservations.

Tribal Accomplishments

As examples, tribes continued or initiated the following projects to move toward social and economic self-sufficiency:

o The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians is continuing economic development efforts which have resulted in the construction of an 80-acre industrial park and the establishment of several tribally owned industries. To date, more than 500 jobs have been created. In 1983, the welfare assistance caseload on the reservation decreased 24 percent and the suicide rate declined significantly.

o The Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma is building and will operate a pre-fab construction plant which will provide 50 new jobs and 220 single family housing units.

o The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina is operating a cable television converter plant and is constructing a trout hatchery with its $246,000 ANA grant.

o The Tule River Tribe in California is using its $175,000 ANA grant to develop a 60-80 acre farm specializing in high value, intensively-managed crops for local and regional sales. Tribal income from the enterprise will be used for social and community services.

o The Oneida Indian Tribe of Wisconsin used its $109,000 ANA grant to help leverage more than $10 million for the construction of a multi-million dollar airport hotel scheduled to open in September, 1985. The Tribe is also building a shipping and receiving warehouse for a local bakery in the Oneida Industrial Park.

o The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma has turned its horticulture project, Cherokee Gardens, into a rapidly expanding business, with assets increasing from less than $150,000 in 1980 to $968,000 in 1983. By September, 1984, assets are expected to reach $1.3 million. Sales increased from $121,000 in 1981 to $535,000 in 1983 and are expected to be greater than $700,000 in 1984. Tribal employment at Cherokee Gardens increased from 26 in 1982 to 42 in 1983. Originally the greenhouse and nursery operations were supported by ANA; now they are self-sustaining. ANA provided $292,000 to the project in 1983.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families

Offices of Services for Children and Youth

o Funded Indian tribes for the first time under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act which was previously limited to states. In Fiscal Year 1983, 23 tribes received $241,000 in child welfare services grants under a new regulatory provision.

Head Start

o Served 14,046 children in 94 tribes using $32.4 million, up from 13,435 children and $30.8 in FY 1982 and 11,900 children and $27.4 million in 1981. Head Start provides comprehensive educational, cultural, health, parent involvement, social and other services to low income children and their families.

Administration on Aging

Awarded $5,735,000 to 83 Indian tribes to provide nutrition and support services to older Indian people.

Indian Health Service

In FY 1983, the Indian Health Service:

o Operated 48 hospitals, 90 health centers and more than 300 smaller health stations and satellite clinics. Tribes operated four hospitals and more than 250 health clinics. These programs provide preventive, curative, rehabilitative and environmental health services for 905,000 Indian people and Alaska Natives living on or near reservations. These services are helping to bring improved health and longer life to Indian people. Recent statistics, for example, show a decrease in Indian infant mortality and a decline in deaths due to tuberculosis. There has been an overall increase in Indian life expectancy.

o Achieved an immunization level of greater than 90 percent for children under the age of 27 months.

o Initiated the Alcohol Treatment Guidance System in all 158 alcoholism projects to assess the impact that Alcoholism Programs have on problems related to the abuse of alcohol among Indians served by the programs.

o Provided, through the Indian Children's Program in Albuquerque, New Mexico, special multi-disciplinary physical and mental evaluations to physically and emotionally handicapped Indian children who do not otherwise have access to such services.

o Provided, as part of a comprehensive preventive health program, technical assistance in sanitation, primarily related to unsafe drinking water, unsanitary sewage disposal, plague, rabies and infectious diseases. Initiated urgently needed water and sewer projects for approximately 8,000 persons.

o Provided services to 41,500 families, through the IHS Public Health Nursing Program, to prevent complications of pregnancy and improve the general health status of expectant mothers, their infants, and other high risk Indian beneficiaries.

o Provided approximately 1,000,000 services in community settings by Community Health Representative personnel through contractual arrangements with 234 American Indian and Alaska Native groups.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Fiscal Year 1983, the Department of Agriculture:

o Signed a memorandum of understanding to form the fifth conservation district on the Navajo reservation, making the entire Navajo Indian Nation eligible for soil and water conservation assistance. The Shiprock Soil and Water Conservation District in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah is implementing a long-range program to improve rangelands to prevent erosion and provide more forage, develop and improve irrigation systems and water supplies, assure multiple use of woodland areas, and help all Navajo people learn how to care for and manage the district's natural resources. The five conservation districts on the 14-million acre Navajo reservation are part of nearly 3,000 other conservation districts throughout the United States, organized under state law, or as in this case, the Navajo Tribal Code enacted in 1980.

o Published and distributed a 79-page booklet, USDA Programs of Interest to American Indians.

o Established a Native American Working Group to assist with the coordination and delivery of services and programs to Indians and other Native Amerians.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

In Fiscal Year 1983, the Economic Development Administration:

o Co-sponsored, with the Keystone Center in Colorado, the second Indian/Business Roundtable to bring business leaders and tribal leaders together to discuss Indian development and job-generating programs. The conference was held again in FY 1984.

o Funded a business development center at North Dakota State University exclusively for Indian tribes in Montana and North and South Dakota. During the year, the center worked with the tribally-owned West Electronics Company on the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana and the Turtle Manufacturing Company in North Dakota to expand and improve production facilities and create additional jobs. The center is also working with the Flathead Reservation and Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana and the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota to qualify for small business set-aside contracts from the Small Business Administration.

o Awarded grants totaling more than $3 million to nine tribes for Public Works Impact Projects.

o Awarded $3.2 million in planning grants to tribes and other Native American groups to help create jobs and raise incomes on reservations.

TRIBAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As examples, tribes are using their grants from EDA in the following ways:

o The Papago Tribe of Arizona is engaging in planning for the nation's only Indian Foreign Trade Zone designated by the Commerce Department.

o The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes on the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, are constructing a 15,000-square foot manufacturing building for West Electronics, a tribally-owned business which is now the third largest employer in Montana.

o The Seminole Tribe of Florida is expanding its existing aquaculture project to rear catfish for commercial sales and develop a new breed of fish.

o The Choctaw Tribe in Mississippi is completing a 100-unit public housing project constructed by a tribally-owned firm and is preparing for the construction of another 200 units. The tribe is also preparing for the first Urban Development Action grant to an Indian reservation which will be used for the construction of a plant to assemble automotive parts.

o The White Mountain Apache Tribe in Arizona is improving operations at the Fort Apache Timber Company and completing plans for facilities on a third mountain at the Sunrise Ski Area.

o The Hoopa Tribe of California is expanding domestic timber sales and planning for exports.

o The natives of Bristol Bay Alaska are developing plans to diversify the village economic base which at present is almost solely devoted to salmon production.

o The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina is constructing a trout hatchery which will promote tourism and commercial development.

o The Coeur d'Alene Tribe in Idaho is expanding a building and a parking lot to operate a grocery store and five other retail businesses.

o The Swinomish Tribal Community in Washington State is increasing the capacity of its fish-freezing plant to 40,000 pounds a day and increasing freezer storage capacity to one million pounds. The fish-processing enterprise will become a year-round operation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

o Entered into a formal agreement with the Small Business Administration to certify and award subcontract work for 75 "Section 8 (a)" Indian owned and operated businesses in Fiscal Year 1983. The program got underway in FY 1984.

Office of Economic Adjustment

o Co-sponsored in FY 1983, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Adminstration for Native Americans, a series of three Roundtable Discussions to foster Indian participation in the $81.9 billion Defense market. The sessions brought together representatives of DoD prime contractors and Indian tribes to discuss the benefits and limitations of "doing business" together.

o Published Indian Business and The Defense Sector, a report on the Roundtable Discussions which was distributed to Indian bands and tribes, state and federal agencies involved in Indian affairs, Indian interest groups and the largest DoD prime contractors. OEA also made several other mailings of published materials to prime contractors and Indian tribes that demonstrate the potentials of entering into a wide variety of business relationships.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In FY 1983, the Department:

o Provided $5.9 million under the Vocational Education Act to 20 Indian tribes to administer new vocational education programs in a wide variety of occupations. Tribes are coordinating these programs with tribal economic development plans.

o Provided $44 million under Part A of the Indian Education Act to school districts to meet the needs of Indian students. Indian student test scores have risen significantly during the past 10 years.

o Made awards to 55 tribes and organizations and 12 colleges and universities to serve 6,000 Indian children and 990 trainees under Part B of the Indian Education Act which authorizes grants to support planning, pilot, and demonstration projects; educational services not otherwise available in sufficient quantity or quality; exemplary educational programs; and the dissemination of information and materials. Funded five centers to provide technical assistance to projects supported under this legislation. Major accomplishments included increasing community involvement, improving basic skills and motivation of participants, developing and disseminating culturally-related materials and curriculum and improving project facilities.

o Provided $5.5 million to Indian tribes, organizations and institutions under Part C of the Indian Education Act to serve almost 16,000 Indian adults. Goals are to decrease the rate of illiteracy and increase the number of people who earn high school equivalency diplomas. A recent report indicates that 72 percent of the Indian adults who participated completed the project and improved their educational skills.

TRIBAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

o The Sparks/Reno Indian Colony, Nevada, is continuing its vocational training program, designed to meet tribal needs, with tribal funding after federal project funding ends in June, 1984.

o The Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma is operating a greenhouse and a truck farm with employees supplied by the tribe's vocational program. The vocational program has a 95 percent placement rate in nearby industries.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

In FY 1983, the Department:

o Provided direct funding of almost $1.7 million to Indian tribes under the weatherization assistance program.

o Provided $50,000 for the minority honors vocational training program in energy-related technologies at Oklahoma State University Technical Institute.

o Increased, in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Administration for Native Americans, funding to the Council of Energy Resource Tribes. CERT provided tribes with inventories of their energy resources as well as feasibility studies before pursuing active negotiations with private companies interested in development. In addition, CERT has provided the tribes with high quality environmental impact analyses.

CERT/TRIBAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

o CERT conducted a feasibility study for the Jicarilla Apache Tribe on the viability of a natural gas (NGL) plant and assisted the tribe in securing financing and markets for the products. The plant is scheduled to come on-line in the summer of 1984 and generate almost $20 million for the tribe during the first 10 years.

o CERT developed a comprehensive manual to assist tribes in streamlining the environmental permitting processes while developing resources on Indian lands.

o More than 500 members of CERT tribes attended a series of seminars conducted by CERT to explain the oil and gas industry to tribal members. Participants were exposed to the basic concepts involved in properly managing and controlling petroleum devlopment on their reservations.

o Navajo, Fort Bethold Three Affiliated Tribes and Laguna Pueblo--all CERT members--have negotiated right-of-way agreements for pipelines across reservations lands at terms considerably above the original offers of the companies. For example, Navajo was offered $400,000 for a 20-year grant, but secured $78-92 million, plus $40,000 per year for the scholarship fund and business and employment opportunities for tribal members.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

There are almost 50,000 HUD-assisted homes occupied by families in Indian and Alaska Native areas. Another 14,000 homes are currently being developed. In FY 1983, the Department:

o Committed funds for 2,325 homes--325 more than originally estimated, and at less cost per unit than in the 2 previous years.

o Provided about $20 million in operating subsidies to support Indian housing authority operations.

o Committed more than $22 million to rehabilitate HUD-assisted Indian housing homes.

o Let 64 percent of the prime construction contracts in HUD-assisted housing development projects to Indian enterprises or Indian organizations.

o Awarded more than $34 million in the Community Development Block Grant Program to 125 Indian tribes.

o Set aside $7.5 million of the Community Development Block Grant Program for Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages to provide more than 1,600 permanent jobs; funded an estimated 800 temporary jobs in projects under the Jobs Bill.

TRIBAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

o Thirty housing authorities are using HUD funds to build more than 400 manufactured or modular homes, many of which will be completed in 1984.

o The Coeur d'Alene Tribe in Idaho is using a $250,000 grant, along with $833,000 from other sources, to buy and expand a small shopping center.

o The Chickasaw Tribe in Oklahoma, is using $630,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds and $275,000 in Job Bill funds to renovate the Chickasaw Motor Inn as part of a larger redevelopment effort in the City of Sulphur.

o The Nondalton Alaskan Village Council will use $500,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds to construct and equip a 5,000 square foot manufacturing plant which will make a polyurenthane native doll which is a popular tourist item.

o The Eastern Band of Cherokee Tribe is using $250,000 in Job Bill funds to leverage $1.6 million from other sources for a cable television project which will be 51 percent owned by the tribe.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

In FY 1983, Department of Labor programs served about 58,000 Indian people and Native Americans. The Department:

o Allocated more than $87 million by formula to 192 Indian tribes and organizations to plan and conduct employment and training services based on locally determined needs.

o Awarded $4.6 million in CETA Private Sector Initiative Funds to 37 tribes to develop a variety of approaches to increase the involvement of private industry in Indian and Native American employment and training activities and to train Indian workers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

o Provided $107.4 million from the Revenue Sharing Program in Fiscal Year 1983 to 245 federally-recognized tribes, 11 state-recognized tribes and 67 Alaska Native villages. The 3-year reauthorization of the Revenue Sharing Program, signed by President Reagan on November 30, 1983, included an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to undertake a series of studies of all aspects of the Program. This analysis will include an examination of ways that the allocation of funds to tribal governments might be made more equitable.

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